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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/641,030	08/17/2000	Leanne M. Capozzi	81503F-P	4827

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EXAMINER

HENDERSON, MARK T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3722

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/641,030	Applicant(s) CAPOZZI ET AL.	
	Examiner Mark T. Henderson	Art Unit 3722	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 and 53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14, 16-23 and 52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 15 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED OFFICE ACTION

Faxing of Responses to Office Actions

In order to reduce pendency and avoid potential delays, TC 3700 is encouraging FAXing or responses to Office Actions directly into the Group at (571) 273-8300. This practice may be used for filing papers, which require a fee by applicants who authorize charges to a PTO deposit account. Please identify the examiner and art unit at the top of your cover sheet. Papers submitted via FAX into TC 3700 will be promptly forwarded to the examiner.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 7, 2005 has been entered. Claim 1 has been amended for further examination. Claim 53 has been added. Claims 24-52 have been canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al (3,895,220).

Nelson discloses a kit comprising: an order form (12) for ordering goods provided on a plurality of hard copy prints (16a-16d); an instruction form (14) on how to use the kit and containing machine readable coded bars (18) to provide and obtain information and to be read by a sensor/scanner (Col. 4, lines 10-15); wherein the instructions are on a hard copy document with a visual format; and an envelope holder with a pocket (34).

However, Nelson et al does not disclose a kit for organizing a plurality of images; an order form configured to include at least one good and or service selectable by a customer, and further to provide an order to be fulfilled by a service provider; machine readable code configured to organize a plurality of customer provided hard copy images into categories and to forward the images to the service provider to fulfill the order; a holder for organizing the images; pockets for organizing the images and for associating the instruction form with the plurality of hard prints.

In regards to **Claims 1, 2, 5, 6**, wherein a kit is used for organizing a plurality of images provided by a customer on a plurality of hard copy prints; an order form configured to include at least one good and/or service selectable by a customer, and further to provide an order to be fulfilled by a service provider; a machine readable code configured to organize a plurality of customer provided hard copy images into categories and to forward the images to the service provider to fulfill the order; a holder for organizing the images; pockets for organizing the images and for associating the instruction form with the plurality of hard prints; and a scanning device to provide meta-data regarding one or more subsequent images, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. Therefore, order form, machine-readable coded bars containing codes and holder pockets of Nelson et al can be configured to include any goods or services and to provide an order; can be configured to organize a plurality of customer provided hard copy images into categories (in this case codes can be programmed to provide any information that the end user desires).

In regards to **Claim 5**, the method of organizing obtained images by scanning does not structurally limit the claim. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a

product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior art was made by a different process (see MPEP 2113). Therefore, it would be obvious to complete the order form by any method, and obtain the images by scanning of a print.

In regards to **Claim 6**, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include as many pockets in the envelope as desired, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. Therefore, it would be obvious to include as many pockets, since an envelope having additional pockets would work equally as well and wherein the pockets could be used for holding additional information.

2. Claims 1-14, 16 and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wentworth (5,547,226) in view of Hicks (5,359,387) and further in view of Johnson et al (5,060,980).

Wentworth discloses in Fig. 1, a kit for organizing comprising various forms (Col. 3, lines 40-46) which can be placed in the kit; a hard copy instruction form document in visual format (as seen in Fig. 2); an envelope holder (12) which can include pockets (Col. 3, lines 51-53); and a container (11) having other sections for holding other formats such as cards.

However, Wentworth does not disclose: a kit for organizing images; an instruction form having a code capable of being machine read so as to obtain information for use in organizing; instructions on how to use the kit; a holder and pocket for organizing images; an instruction

associated with a unique order instruction, and information associated with the images; a container for holding images; wherein the code comprises a color for the instruction form; wherein the instruction form is the same size as the hard copy prints; and a tool for use in determining the number of the image to be scanned.

Hicks discloses in Fig. 2, an order form (14) for ordering goods (26), wherein the order form can be read by a tool (computer data base and reading device, as stated in Col. 4, lines 5-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Wentworth's kit to include an order form as taught by Hicks for the purpose of ordering items desired by the end user.

However, Wentworth as modified by Hicks does not disclose an instruction form having a code so as to obtain information; instructions on how to use the kit; an instruction associated with a unique instruction, and information associated with the images; a holder and pockets for organizing images; a container for holding images; wherein the code comprises a color for the instruction form; and wherein the instruction form is the same size as the hard copy prints.

Johnson et al discloses in Fig. 1, a form which can comprise instructions (Col. 6, lines 5-8 and 15-18), machine readable code (26) to be read by a scanner, which can be in any form (shape, color, size, etc..) such as an icon (Col. 4, lines 62-64), and human readable indicia (12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Wentworth's kit to include an instruction form having encoded indicia as taught by Johnson et al for the purpose of informing the end user.

In regards to **Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12-14 and 21**, wherein a kit is used for organizing a plurality of images provided by a customer on a plurality of hard copy prints; an order form configured to include at least one good and/or service selectable by a customer, and further to provide an order to be fulfilled by a service provider; a machine readable code configured to organize a plurality of customer provided hard copy images into categories and to forward the images to the service provider to fulfill the order; a holder for organizing the images; pockets for organizing the images and for associating the instruction form with the plurality of hard prints; and a scanning device to provide meta-data regarding one or more subsequent images; a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. Therefore, the kit of Wentworth is configured to include any goods or services and to provide an order; can be configured to organize a plurality of customer provided hard copy images into categories (in this case codes can be programmed to provide any information that the end user desires).

In regards to **Claim 5**, the method of organizing obtained images by scanning does not structurally limit the claim. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior art was made by a

different process (see MPEP 2113). Therefore, it would be obvious to complete the order form by any means.

In regards to **Claim 9 and 10**, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have any desired instructional information, since it would only depend on the intended use of the assembly and the desired information to be displayed. Further, it has been held that when the claimed printed matter is not functionally related to the substrate it will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability. Mere support by the substrate for the printed matter is not the kind of functional relationship necessary for patentability. Thus there is no novel and unobvious functional relationship between the printed matter and the substrate that is required for patentability. In order for the printed matter (instructions) to impart patentability to the kit, there must be a new and non-obvious functional relationship between the printed matter and some element of the kit (substrate). Therefore, it would have been obvious to provide any desired instructional information, since applicant has not disclosed the functional relationship between the printed matter (instructions) and the substrate (Kit) to distinguish the instructions from the prior art of Wentworth

In regards to **Claim 22**, matters related to the choice of ornamentation producing no mechanical effect or advantage considered to constitute the invention are considered obvious and do not impart patentability. Therefore, it would be obvious to make the code of Wentworth as modified by Hicks and Johnson et al in any color, since applicant has not disclosed the criticality

of having a colored code, and further wherein the code would operate equally with a color or non-color.

In regards to **Claim 23**, it would have been an obvious to construct the instruction form in any desirable size, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, it would be obvious to make the code of Wentworth in any size, since applicant has not disclosed the criticality of having an instructional form in a particular size, and further wherein the instructional form would function equally as well in any desired since it is only disclosing information.

4. Claim 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wentworth (5,547,226) in view of Hicks and Johnson et al, and further in view of Kawai et al (6,043,866).

Wentworth as modified by Johnson et al and Hicks discloses a kit comprising all the elements as claimed in claim 1, and as set forth above.

However, Wentworth does not disclose carrier for holding an imaged sheet for allowing automatic feeding of the image through a scanning device, wherein the carrier comprises an adhesive layer, alignment marks, and a retaining member for securely holding the hard copy prints that are to be scanned.

Kawai et al discloses in Fig. 5, a carrier for holding an imaged sheet (G) for allowing automatic feeding of the image through a scanning device, wherein the carrier comprises and adhesive layer (4), alignment marks (2a) for assisting in positioning, and a retaining member (3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Wentworth's kit to include a carrier form as taught by Kawai et al for the purpose of protecting an original imaged sheet from being ruined by a scanning device.

In regards to **Claim 20**, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. Therefore, the retaining member of Wentworth as modified by Kawai et al is capable for securely holding scanned prints.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claim 15 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on October 7, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to Applicant's arguments that the Nelson reference does not teach: a code for providing the function (providing information that is used in organizing digital images) as taught by the applicant, the examiner submits that Nelson does indeed teach the structural limitation of a form having a code. However, in regards to the code configured to organize a plurality of customer provided hard copy images into categories and to forward the images to the service provider to fulfil the order, the examiner submits that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Therefore, the code of Nelson can be configured to organize a plurality of images. Furthermore, the method of an order form to be completed by the customer does not structurally limit the claim. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior art was made by a different process (see MPEP 2113). Therefore, it would be obvious to complete the order form by any means.

In regards to applicant's argument that the Nelson reference does not suggest or teach

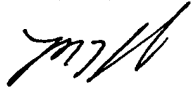
a plurality of hardcopy prints having images, the examiner submits that applicant never discloses “a plurality of hardcopy prints having images”. The claims clearly disclose a “kit for organizing a plurality of images provided on a plurality of hard copy prints”; and an “instruction form for association with said plurality of hard copy prints”. The limitations for the kit and instruction form are clearly deemed as intended use. Furthermore, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. **If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.** Therefore, the kit and instruction form of Nelson et al are capable of being associated with a plurality of hard copy prints; capable of being machine read; used for providing information used in organizing digital images into groups or categories; and for associating the instruction form with the plurality of hard copy prints.

In regards to applicant’s argument that the Wentworth, Hicks and Johnson et are “of little relevance to the present invention, the examiner submits that applicant's arguments amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references. Wentworth, Hicks and Johnson clearly disclose the structural limitations of the claims. **Again however, applicant further discloses the structural limitations of the claims with associated intended use language. Again as stated above and in the rejections, the examiner submits that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the**

claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Therefore, the kit and instruction form of Wentworth as modified by Hicks and Johnson et al are capable of being associated with a plurality of hard copy prints; capable of being machine read; used for providing information used in organizing digital images into groups or categories; and for associating the instruction form with the plurality of hard copy prints. Therefore, the rejections have been maintained.

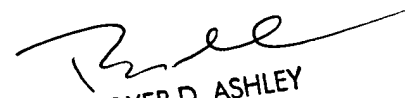
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark T. Henderson whose telephone number is (571) 272-4477. The examiner can be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00AM to 3:45PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner Supervisor, Boyer Ashley, can be reached at (571) 272-4502. The fax number for TC 3700 is (703) 872-9306.



MTH

October 27, 2005



BOYER D. ASHLEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER